

# Recombinant Mouse IL1R1/CD121a Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041327



**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

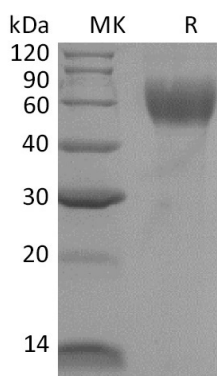
## Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Mol_Mass</b>	38.1 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P13504
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



## Background

Mouse Interleukin 1 receptor, type I (IL-1R1) also known as CD121a (Cluster of Differentiation 121a), is an interleukin receptor. IL-1R1/CD121a is a cytokine receptor that belongs to the interleukin 1 receptor family. This protein is a receptor for interleukin 1 alpha (IL1A), interleukin 1 beta (IL1B), and interleukin 1 receptor antagonist (IL1RA). It is an important mediator involved in many cytokine induced immune and inflammatory responses. An IL1 receptor accessory protein that can heterodimerize with the Type I receptor in the presence of IL1 $\alpha$  or IL1 $\beta$  but not IL1ra, was identified. This Type I receptor complex appears to mediate all the known IL1 biological responses. The receptor Type II has a short cytoplasmic domain and does not transduce IL1 signals. In addition to the membranebound form of IL1 RII, a naturally occurring soluble form of IL1 RII has been described. It has been suggested that the Type II receptor, either as the membranebound or as the soluble form, serves as a decoy for IL1 and inhibits IL1 action by blocking the binding of IL1 to the signaling Type I receptor complex.

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